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ROYAL ASIATIC

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

SIR Joseph West Ridgeway's appointment to the Under-Secretaryship at Dublin Castle has been spoken of as one that will not in any case be of long duration. The *Bombay Gazette* hears from London that the appointment is only temporary, and that Sir Joseph West Ridgeway is to fill it on the understanding that when Sir Edward Bradford is removed from the Political Secretaryship at the India Office to a seat on the Secretary of State's Council the present Under-Secretary for Ireland is to succeed him.

MR. MACDONELL, Home Secretary, takes short leave to England in the middle of January.

DURING the Viceroy's visit to Kaparthala, Lady Dufferin visited the ladies of the palace, receiving from them one thousand rupees for her fund in honour of the visit.

THE *Englishman* says:—'Mr. C. J. O'Donnel, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Julpaiguri, has been appointed on special duty to the Bengal Secretariat. He has to join the Secretariat on 15th of November, and during the next few months will be employed in re-writing Dr. Hunter's Statiscal Account of Bengal. This appointment, we believe, is the first step to a higher post in the Secretariat. Mr. O'Donnell was, it will be remembered, a great help to Dr. Hunter in writing the "Statistical Reporter" originally, and he has been selected now on Sir William's recommendation to revise it.' He was at one time under a cloud in the Bengal Office for having written the Behar Famine Pamphlet.

THERE were 23 lady students in the Madras Medical College; of these five were in the senior department, one studying for the M. B. degree, and the other four for that of L. M. S.

AN important regulation has been passed providing for the establishment of a village system in Upper Burma. The Deputy Commissioner will appoint a headman in every village or group of villages, who will be invested with considerable powers, such as the right to arrest criminals and suspicious characters, to resist unlawful attack, to protect his village generally and to keep open communications. He will assist also in the collection of revenue, and have summary powers of jurisdiction in petty offences. The object is to make the villagers self-reliant, and prevent their being overawed by dacoity and lawlessness. Deputy Commissioners are empowered to fine villages convicted of harbouring or abetting criminals, or not taking proper defensive measures.

OF all the ingenious expedients of opium-smugglers, none probably beats the following, related in Major Knollys' "Sketches of Life in Japan":—On one occassion at Canton, a Chinaman landed with a cage containing two fine European cats. There was nothing whatever to excite suspicion on this, such animals being much in request in China, had it not been that, while one of the creatures was contentedly purring and moving about, its fellow, the very ditto in size, colour, and appearance, was apparently sunk in a profound sleep, undisturbed by any movement. The Custom House Officer shouted, "Stop a minute, coolie, let me stroke pussy." Pussy was revealed stuffed most artistically up to her eye lids with opium.

THERE was a great fire at Allahabad on the 6th instant. A large portion of the Government Records in the Secretariat has been destroyed. The Mutiny records are all gone. Apart from the great loss sustained by the destruction of the valuable records, the damage is estimated at two lakhs of rupees.

OWING to the persistent delivery of seditious speeches to crowds of unemployed and others in Trafalgar Square, London, the Police intervened, and on the 4th instant dispersed the crowd that had assembled, and arrested the principal speakers.

THE Currency Commission, in London, has been re-assembled.

WE (*Bombay Gazette*) are requested to say, in reference to much that has been stated on the subject of the treatment received by H. H. the Maharajah Holkar in England, that the Maharajah was treated by H. M. the Empress with the attention suitable to his rank as one of the first-class Princes of India. 'His Highness was a guest of Her Majesty, an honour which, we are told, was not enjoyed by any other Prince of India, during the Jubilee week. The Queen-Empress, we are also asked to say, was so kind to the Maharajah Holkar that he looked upon her as his mother. Her kindness bordered upon affection. His Highness was very sorry to leave England sooner, and make shorter stays at several places in Europe, than he had intended, for he had gone to Europe with a determination to make a long tour on that Continent. But on hearing from India that Her Highness the Maharani was ill, he returned at once. We learn that the Maharajah has given expression to this feeling very often. His Highness was much pleased with Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India. It is sure that some unfortunate mistakes were made by the subordinates who had been entrusted with the arrangements for the reception of His Highness on certain occasions, but the Maharajah attributed this to its real cause, and took no offence at it. His Highness was greatly pleased with the friendly aid which he always received from Sir Lepel Griffin.'

TUESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

ACCORDING to the *Deccan Times*, it is by the Government of India's *hookum* that Sir Salar Jung is temporarily banished from Hyderabad. That paper says:—"We have never been able to understand the reasons that have operated in excluding Sir Salar Jung, even for a season, from his family, his friends, and the country of his birth. The only one that suggested itself to us was the fear that he would intrigue against the order of things as now established. No one who has the slightest knowledge of the ex-Minister's character would entertain this idea for a moment. We happen to know that the person most concerned, the Nawab Asman Jah, does not entertain it, and that personally he has not a wish to prevent Sir Salar Jung from exercising the right that belongs to every man to live in the land of his birth, until he has proved himself unfit to remain there. Very considerable public sympathy is being aroused by what is considered a very harsh and despotic act on the part of the Government of India."

TANTIA BHIL, the Central Provinces outlaw, who has so long set the police at defiance, is again at his old game. On the afternoon of the 27th October, with a body of five men, he raided the village of Phokar, in the Nimar district, seized two women who had incurred the displeasure of a member of his band, had them dragged through the village into the adjoining jungle, where the nose of one of them was cut off. The people of the village appear to have permitted the dacoits to act just as they pleased.

A BILL for the Prevention of the Adulteration of *ghee* in the Bombay Presidency is in course of preparation.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN is now in New York.

IT IS estimated that the restoration of the Secretariat buildings at Allahabad will cost half a lakh of rupees.

ADVERTISOMETER. Order of publication and its results. 1st Time, The first time a man looks at an advertisement he hardly notices it; 2nd Time. Takes a passing glance at it; 3rd Time, Is dimly conscious of its presence, and reads the heading; 4th Time, Remembers having seen something very like it before; 5th Time, Half reads it; 6th Time, Turns up his nose at it; and faintly utters "Bosh!" 7th Time, Reads it all through "just for the fun of the thing," and then says "it sounds fair enough;" 8th Time, Exclaims "Here's that confounded thing again!"; 9th Time, Wonders if there's really anything in it; 10th Time, Thinks it might be of some advantage; 11th Time, Fancies his friend Jones might be able to tell something about it. Will ask him; 12th Time, Wonders how the advertiser can make it "pay;" 13th Time, Rather thinks it must be a good thing; 14th Time, Fancies it is just what he was wanting a couple of months ago, 15th Time, Resolves to try it as soon as he can afford it, 16th Time, Looks at the address and takes a note of it; 17th Time, Feels tantalized to think he can hardly spare the money; 18th Time, Is painfully reminded how much he needs that particularly excellent article; 19th Time, Counts his spare cash to see how much he would have left if he bought it; 20th Time, Can stand it no longer. Orders the article at once, Corollary: As constant dropping wears away stone, so constant advertising compels success.—*M. T.*

WEDNESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

SOMETIMES the brains of great men have been weighed after death, and, although the thinking part of a man's brain would fit on the head of a pin, some draw wonderful conclusions therefrom. It has now been ascertained that Prince Bismark weghed 207 German lbs. in 1875, 219 lbs. in 1876, 243 lbs. in 1878,247 lbs. in 1879,237 lbs. in 1881,202, lbs. 1887. These figures show that the Chancellor of the German Empire has varied 80 lbs. in bulk in thirteen years, gaining 40 lbs. up to 1879, and losing them again in the subsequent eight years. This fact has been found very curious by metaphysicians, and doubtless many will draw conclusions from it which will satisfactorily account for the Franco-German War, and other important events.

A FOREIGN diplomatist accredited to Rome gives an account of the Pope's revenue, and the way in which it is spent. His Holiness's income is derived from three sources, the first of which is the interest on an enormous sum left by Pio Nono to the Pontifical Treasury, and invested in the English funds. This interest amounts annually to about £125,000. Leo XIII. is a great speculator, and is fond of subscribing to Italian loans in order to sell when the value rises, and invest the profits in the English Consolidated Fund. The second source of income is the Petter's Pence, which branch of revenue, though it has diminished greatly of recent years, still yields about £83,000 a year. These two sums, amounting to some 208,000 per annum constitute the Pope's ordinary income, which is distributed by the Chamberlain among the cardinals residing in Rome—each cardinal gets about £1,050 a year—and among the prelates of the Papal Court, the Secretaries, Nuncios, guards, &c. The extraordinary part of the Pope's revenue consists of the receipts of the Apostolic Chancery—sums received for titles of nobility, Papal decorations, benedictions, dispensations, ecclesiastical titles, and many other items. This department yields about £104,000 per annum. Thus the whole income of the Pope is about £300,000 a year.

MR. HORACE WALPOLE, by direction of Viscount Cross, has acknowledged the receipt of the Jubilee casket and address to the Queen-Empress from the people of Mysore and the British subjects of the civil and military station of Bangalore. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the silver casket containing the address, and desired her appreciation of the beauty of the workmanship of the representation of the Jain temple of Halliabede to be made known to the committee who selected and sent the present.

IT is related that when the Ex-Minister of Hyderabad, Sir Salar Jung, was in Paris recently, a married couple came to the restaurant in the Grand Cascade he was in the habit of frequenting, and "on seeing them there, he sent a diamond and ruby ring to the young bride." A Society paper, which must have queer ideas of the ways of the world, parades the story with the advice that "ladies who are about to be married, had better make haste and go to Paris. Now is your time, young ladies," it adds, "for the Nabob will not remain long in the capital."

MR. J. E. O'CONOR, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, is at present on special duty drawing up a paper for submission to the Royal Commission now sitting in England enquiring into the Currency question. Mr. O'Conor's paper will represent the views of the Government of India on the subject, which are believed to be entirely in favor of bimetallism. The report will go to England by the next out-going mail; and it is not improbable that Mr. O'Conor may be required to proceed to England very shortly to be examined as a representative of the Government of India.

THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

A LIVELY account comes to us from the pen of a French contemporary about "Prince Brismarck at Home." The Iron Chancellor leads the life of a patriarch and a hermit, shutting himself up at Friedrichsruhe with his wife and daughter and Count de Rantzow—the latter's husband—and letting the world out-of-doors go by as it lists. All minor matters of State are left to Count Herbert Bismarck; the very big fish of diplomacy are alone referred to Bismarck *pere* during his vacation, a telegraph and a telephone communicating with the Chancellor's study from the Berlin Foreign Office. Following the orders of his physician, Dr. Schweinger, Bismarck rises at seven every morning, and goes to work after the matutinal cup of coffee, which is served in German households to perfection. Breakfast is ready by ten, after which the old diplomat goes for a long ramble with his huge hound bounding along by his side, a bodyguard that even Socialists and Nihilists would hardly care to offend.

As to the place, it is a large modern house only one story high, and furnished with a simplicity that is almost penurious, all the couches and chairs being covered with Persian cloth; no æsthetic devices and art fripperies for Bismarck. The rooms would be called Philistine by modern critics of upholstery. But the windows command superb views, the woods of oak and beech all around are splendid, and just now the park is wearing its autumn livery of gorgeous reds, and yellows, and russets. The estate of Friedrichsruhe was given to Bismarck in 1870, as a little present from a grateful fatherland after the Franco-Prussian War; it is distant about five hours by rail from Berlin, and one hour from Hamburg, and is situate in that part of the Lauenburg which Prussia took from Denmark a little earlier.

THE HINDU CREMATORIUM QUESTION. The adjourned third quarterly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on the 3rd instant:—Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlick's motion was carried. It was to the following effect:—That the Corporation is unable to approve of the scheme now before this meeting, proposing the erection of a furnace for the cremation of the bodies of Hindoo out-castes and others, the proposed new mode of disposal of the dead not being in accordance with the religious rights and ceremonies enjoined on Hindoos, and inasmuch as the use of such an incinerator is generally regarded by the Hindoo community of Bombay with feelings of the utmost apprehension and alarm. That, on the other hand, the Corporation cordially approves of the principle of an annual contribution being made from the municipal funds of a necessary sum of money towards the cost of the cremation of the pauper and out-caste dead of the Hindu community, provided that such bodies are disposed of on the simple *chita* or pyre in universal use throughout India That the letter, dated the 9th September last, from Messrs. Hurkisondas Narotumdas and Damodhar Thakerse Moolji, withdrawing their assent to the report of the Committee on the subject, be recorded; and the following petitions against the erection of the proposed new furnace be also recorded:—(1) from the headmen of the Hindoo community, and others, (2) from the Shastries of Bombay, and (3) from Pandit Gattulalji Ghansamji Dewkinandacharya, and about 15,000 ratepayers." This motion was seconded by Dr Thomas Blaney. The Rao Saheb said that an attack had been made upon the persons who had signed the petition. As the first signature to the petition was his own, he thought that some consideration should, at least, have been shown to a man, who had taken an active part for fifty-five years in all public business. Without a shadow of testimony, 17,000 persons had been attacked by Colonel Merewether, and the Rao Saheb thought that he was justified in protesting before the Corporation against the insinuation of unfair practice. He hoped that the Corporation would throw back these insinuations as unwarranted. He begged the Corporation not to despise the second petition, which was from Pandit Gattulaljee, who was the head of the Vaishnavs and 60 Shastris who were the professors of Hindu Law. Even the Government of Bombay, or the Government of India, would not despise their opinions on a religious question. The motion was carried by 17 against 11 votes.

MORMONISM is well organized, much better organised in fact than the opposition to that system. There are 400 Mormon bishops in Utah, 2,423 priests, 2,947 teachers and 6,854 deacons. Salt Lake City is divided into wards of eight or nine blocks each, and a bishop is put in charge of each ward. Under him there are two teachers, whose business it is to learn the employment and income of every resident of the ward and report the same to the bishop. Then the bishop collects one-tenth of each man's income and turns it over to the church authorities. This means ten per cent for church rate.

FRIDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

A COSTLY INKSTAND.—Perhaps the most elaborate and costly inkstand in the country is the one now in the possession of Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, and which stood for a time on the private desk of his father when the latter was the occupant of the White House. It seems that one of the delegates from Arizona in Congress, in 1865, had become so fond of President Lincoln that he wished to give him some memento of his friendship. He sent to Arizona for four hundred ounces of silver, which were moulded by Tiffany & Co., into a handsome and uniquely decorated inkstand. The material itself cost $500, and the bill for the work upon it was $862. It had not been on the President's desk a month before the assassination occurred, and for twenty-two years since then it has lain in a vault. —*American Exchange.*

THE following is the Weather Review of India for the week ending the 2nd November, 1887. "During the week under review the weather over the Peninsula and the Bay has been in a very unsettled state, and at the close of the week these unsettled conditions extended northward, and spread into Bengal and Assam. In Northern India, though the weather throughout has been fair, the sky became more cloudy towards the close of the week, the air damper and temperature lower. On the 27th slight showers were reported from Berhampore and Dhubri, but with this exception the weather conditions were the same as those prevailing at the close of the previous week—clear skies being reported to the north of Lat. 20° and unsettled rainy weather to the south. A large area of high pressure overlay Northern India, while the lowest barometer was reported from the Bay. On the 28th there was no practical change in the weather, the whole of the Peninsula experienced rain, while the whole of Northern India enjoyed fine clear weather. A slight barometric rise was reported from a large part of Southern India, and it appeared on that day that conditions there might shortly improve, but on the 29th the barometer was falling fast on the Coromandel Coast, and the Chart of that day showed a well-defined depression off the South Carnatic, with its centre near Madras. This disturbance occasioned heavy rain (the largest amounts reported being 4 inches at Madras and Nellore and 3 inches at Negapatam) and densely overcast skies all over the Peninsula. On the following day the barometer was still falling over Southern India with overcast rainy weather, and the storm centre was apparently off the Coast between the stations of Negapatam and Madras. On the 31st the Chart showed that the depression was travelling northward, and as a consequence, while the amount and the extent of the rainfall in the Peninsula had decreased, rain had spread northward as far as the head of the Bay. On the 1st the storm over the Bay was rapidly filling up and the barometer was rising briskly over parts of the Peninsula. At the same time at the head of the Bay rain was increasing, False Point receiving nearly 5 and Calcutta nearly 3 inches. In the Peninsula, though the amounts were smaller than of late, the extent of the rainfall area was unchanged. On the 2nd the barometer was rising all over the Bay and the depression rapidly filling up and disappearing, but the weather all around the Bay and over the south of the Peninsula remained unchanged.

"THE unfortunate nobleman" of the Tichborne romance is, it seems, engaged in an American liquor saloon selling rum. The greatest local authority on "mixed drinks" credits him with the ability "to give points" to all comers in consuming such refreshments, while his employer rashly states that five hundred dollars will be paid to any one who can prove that his bar has not secured the real Sir Roger, who declares that when his banking account has been sufficiently replenished, he will "return to Hingland and resoom the fight for' is hestates." The great man is still very much in the flesh, but his beard is white, and his head streaked with grey, and heartless sceptics suggest that he is likely to look a great deal older yet before he enters on 'is hestates."

ON THE Appellate Side of the Madras High Court, before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Moothoosawmy Iyer, on an appeal in a murder case being called on, it was intimated to their Lordships, that Mr. Kenwarthy Brown, Barister-at-law, who appeared for the appellant, was engaged in another case on the Original Side of the High Court, whereupon the Chief Justice observed that murder cases had the precedence of every other case, and directed that Mr. Brown should be sent for to proceed with the appeal. Mr. Brown soon after put in his appearance, and apologised for having kept the Court waiting.

SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

TRAVELLERS who have come from Bokhara and the Khanates under Russia report that between forty and fifty thousand labourers are employed on the railway works between the Oxus and Samarkhand, and that the works are being pushed forward with the greatest energy. The number of labourers given here may appear large, but it must be remembered that, when the railway was being extended from Kizil Arvat to Dushakh, Merv, and Charjui three to four battalions of the railway troops were employed on this duty, as well as twenty-five thousand coolies, in a quarter where workmen were not and could not be procured in such numbers as in the state of Bokhara. Russia is preparing very quietly and steadily for the next opening of the Eastern as well as the Afghan question.

MR. W. O'BRIEN resolutely refuses to don prison clothing, and the medical officer in charge of the jail has given a certificate that it would be dangerous to the health of the prisoner to forcibly compel him to do so.

THE following extract is from the *St. James's Gazette*. The opinion of geologists seems to be that no large additions to our supply of gold and silver are to be expected in the future. No such discoveries as were made in California, Australia, and the Ural Mountains about the middle of the century are in store for future generations. It is to be borne in mind, of course, that geological surveys of the earth's surface are by no means complete. China, for example, is believed to be rich in minerals; but whether it may or may not contain gold and silver mines is not known for certain. The greater part of Africa, again, is not properly explored, and even in parts of the world better known than Africa and China there may be very rich mines both of gold and silver. However the facts may be, the opinion of geologists appears to be, as we *have said*, that no very large supplies are to be expected in the future. The production of gold, indeed, is expected to be somewhat larger than it is just at present; but a falling off in the production of silver appears to be thought more likely than an increase. If this opinion proves correct, what is likely to be the influence upon prices? The probability would seem to be that no material rise can well take place. If already the supply of gold is not sufficient for the world's requirements, and if, nevertheless, the tendency of the more advanced countries is to adopt the single gold standard, the probability would seem to be that prices will continue to tend downwards. Further, the probability would seem to be that the price of silver, as measured in gold, would likewise tend downwards. If, indeed, silver is produced in less quantities than at present, that ought to tend to raise its price. But, on the other hand, the more exclusive use of gold and the rejection of silver by the more advanced nations of the world tend to lower the price. The tendency would, of course, be entirely changed if a new and large market for silver were to be opened. If, for example, China were to be opened up by the construction of railways, the industrial spirit would there be awakened. Otherwise the probability would seem to be that the price of silver will continue to decline.

PRINCE Bismarck fined for trespass.—During his recent stay at Marienbad, Prince Bismarck, who was in the habit of taking long walks unattended, one day crossed some fields. Suddenly a stout country-woman, the proprietress of the fields, rushed after the Prince, accused him to his face of trespass, and tramped after him until the high road was reached and a police officer came in view. The worthy woman formally made her complaint, and the police officer was about to arrest the offender, but on hearing his name he was paralysed with fear, and the country-woman fled precipitately. The police officer was reluctant to take the charge, but Prince Bismarck insisted upon going to the station, where he charged himself with the offence of trespass, and paid the fine customary in such matters. In addition to this the Prince sent a present by way of consolation to the woman whose land he had invaded.

METEOROLOGY IN BURMA.—A start has, says the *Englishman*, already been made in extending our meteorological system to Upper Burma, of the climate and rainfall of which country very little, if anything, is on record in the archives of the Imperial Meteorological Department. Three fully equipped meteorological observatories have been established in the new territory, *viz*, at Mandalay, Bhamo and Kindat, and rainfall registers are being received in addition from the other stations.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1887.

SIR ALFRED LYALL.

I.

THE appointment of Sir Alfred Lyall to the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissionership of Oudh in the spring of 1882, was hailed by the people of the United Provinces with joy. His predecessor, Sir George Couper, had, during his six years' rule, done everything, in his power to produce disgust and discontent among the native community. Sir George had been regarded by his contemporaries as an unusually lucky man when he was elevated to the Chief Commissionership of Oudh. Although he had, at an earlier period of his career, distinguished himself by the prominent part which he played in the defence of the Lucknow Residency during the Mutiny, he had never given any indication of the possession of administrative capacity or of sympathy with natives of India. The Chief Commissionership of Oudh was a sufficient reward for the services which Sir George Couper had rendered during the Mutiny. But the Government of Lord Lytton in raising him to the Allahabad *musnud* had been guided, not by a regard for his fitness for the position, but by other considerations. The real object of the arrangement was disclosed when the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces was announced. Sir George Couper's administration of the United Provinces had been an utter and conspicuous failure. He had never had the weakness of looking with favour upon the educational policy of the Indian Government. One of his first official acts as ruler of the North-Western Provinces had been to give effect to his long cherished views on the subject of educational expenditure. He had knocked on the head one of the four colleges in the Province,—the Bareilly College—closed the Anglo-Sanskrit Department of the Benares College, and aimed a fatal blow at the Agra College. He had abolished several normal schools, cut down the expenditure on girls' schools to a third of the amount at which it had formerly stood, reduced the number of Deputy Inspectors, and withdrawn grants-in-aid from Anglo-vernacular schools managed by natives. Then, Sir George Couper had so grossly mismanaged the famine of 1877-78 that about a million of Her Majesty's subjects in the United Provinces died in the winter of that year the most horrible of all deaths—death from starvation. Again, in giving effect to Lord Ripon's scheme for extending and developing Local Self-Government in his satrapy Sir George Couper had adopted measures, which left matters exactly where they were. Then again, Sir George Couper had laid down educational tests for admission to Government employ which were so low that they were calculated neither to encourage high education nor to improve the tone and efficiency of the subordinate services.

After this any change in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces would have been welcomed by the Native community as a relief. But when it was known that Sir George Couper's successor would be a distinguished and accomplished man of letters like the author of "The Pindaree" and "The Asiatic Studies," the change was doubly welcome. Belonging to the last batch of Haileyburians, Mr. Alfred Comyns Lyall had commenced service in the North-Western Provinces as an Assistant Magistrate shortly before the outbreak of the Mutiny. In the earlier stages of his career he had done nothing worthy of note. He, however, rendered good service as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and his literary abilities having attracted notice, he was, we believe, on the recommendation of Mr. Grant-Duff, who was then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India, selected by Lord Northbrook in 1872 to fill the important post of Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, on the break-down of Mr. L. Dampier in that office. While employed in the Home Office, Mr. Lyall was deputed in the summer of 1874 to act for a short time as Secretary in the Foreign Department. This probably gave him a claim for permanent employment in the Political Department, and when Sir Lewis Pelly was, towards the close of 1874, sent to Baroda on special duty, Mr. Lyall was selected to succeed him as Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana—the most coveted appointment in the whole political service. This was perhaps the first time when the Abu Residency had been filled by a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, and much good was naturally expected from the new arrangement. But in Rajputana Mr. Lyall did not rise above the traditions of the Political Department, and he contented himself with merely doing routine work like his military predecessors. In the spring of 1878 when the question of sending a mission to Kabul was taken into serious consideration a change in the Foreign Secretaryship was deemed necessary. Lord Lytton, having come out to India with a "forward" frontier policy in his pocket, naturally wished to have at his elbow a Foreign Secretary who would co-operate with him cordially in carrying it out. Mr. Charles Aitchison was known to entertain views on the frontier question which were not in accord with those of his chief. He was, therefore, removed from the Foreign Office, and the Blue Ribbon of the Indian Civil Service was bestowed upon Mr. Lyall. As Foreign Secretary, Mr. Lyall did yeoman's service to Lord Lytton. He, indeed, worked so hard in this capacity that his health broke down. For his services in connection with Lord Lytton's Afghan War, Mr. Lyall was made a Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a distinction which has rarely been conferred on an Indian Civilian since the institution of the inferior order of the Star of India. In the beginning of 1880 when Lord Lytton became tired of the whole Afghan business and wished to get rid of it as soon as possible, Sir Alfred Lyall was deputed to Kabul to assist in the carrying out of the scheme for handing Eastern Afghanistan over to Abdur Rahman with whom negotiations were then going on. After the Afghan affairs had been settled by Lord Ripon, Sir Alfred Lyall went home on leave in the summer of 1881. He was then in such a bad state of health that it was considered very doubtful whether he should be able to come back to India at all. But he returned in the spring of 1882, and took over the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissionership of Oudh from Sir George Couper, about the same time that Sir Charles Aitchison relieved Sir Robert Egerton at Lahore, and Sir Rivers Thompson ascended the Belvedere *musnud* in succession to the late lamented Sir Ashley Eden.

Sir Alfred Lyall's rule in the United Provinces had a most auspicious beginning which raised high hopes in the Native public mind. We have said above that Sir George Couper, not content with closing one of the four colleges in his satrapy, had aimed a fatal blow at another. In reviewing the Director's Reports on the progress of public instruction in the United Provinces for 1879-80 and 1880-81, he had severely commented upon the empty condition of the benches at the Agra College, and threatened that institution with abolition. He did not care to enquire why the Agra College did not attract students in sufficient numbers. If he had had made the slightest investigation into the matter, he would have at once found that the lamentable state of things which had attracted his attention was owing to the fact, that Mr. Deighton, the Principal of the College, took very little interest in its welfare and wished to see it closed. But Sir George Couper, as might have been expected, never entertained the idea of doing anything which might possibly save the doomed college from destruction. He was naturally eager to close his administration with the abolition of another college as he had begun it with knocking one on the head; and if he had been enabled to do so, he would have doubtless looked upon it as a signal triumph. His observations on the Agra College in his reviews of the Director's Reports for 1879-80 and 1880-81 attracted the notice of the Government of India, which directed the Local Government on the 24th of January, 1882, to close an institution, the existence of which, at a considerable cost to the State, was "not justified by the educational results obtained therefrom." Not content with ordering the abolition of the college, the Supreme Government went further and suggested that its endowment funds should be transferred to the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligurh. Fortunately, however, for the people of the North-Western Provinces and the good name of the English Government, these orders were received towards the close of Sir George Couper's administration, when he had not sufficient time to carry them out. To his great disappointment and sorrow he was obliged to make over charge to his successor before the Agra College had ceased to exist. The question then came up before Sir Alfred Lyall, who dealt with it with an amount of ability and a breadth of view which left nothing to be desired. Sir Alfred sent a crushing reply to the Home Secretary's letter of the 24th January 1882, in which he proved to demonstration by incontestible facts and figures that the expenditure on the State Colleges in his satrapy was not disproportionately large, and that the closing of the Agra College would seriously injure the cause of high education in the United Provinces. He pointed out with great force that out of 44 millions of people inhabiting those provinces the number of those who were receiving higher education were remarkably and undesirably low and altogether disproportionate to the number of those at school. He also showed that the Government contribution to the State Colleges was only 8·6 per cent. of the total Budget allotment for education in the United Provinces; and that the actual cost to the public exchequer of the University education given at Agra was very considerably less than at either of the other State Colleges in his satrapy, unless it was held that the endowment funds of the Agra College were Government funds. As regards the proposed transfer of these funds to the Mahomedan College at Aligurh, Sir Alfred Lyall urged with perfect justice that the course suggested by the Government of India would produce among the Native community some disquietude in regard to the strict maintenance of the principle of unsectarian liberality upon which the Agra College was established. Sir Alfred, at the same time, admitted that a radical change in the constitution of the College was desirable, and he earnestly recommended that until a new scheme was matured the institution should be maintained upon a temporary and probationary footing. The position taken up by the new Lieutenant Governor was strongly supported in the various memorials, which were submitted to the Government of India, on the subject by the inhabitants of Agra and the adjacent districts. These memorials conclusively established the fact that there existed a strong local desire for the maintenance of the Agra College, and that the leading native gentlemen of the locality were willing to undertake its management as an aided institution. That being the case, Lord Ripon, who was particularly anxious to apply his pet "private enterprise" policy to the Education Department, even though it had lamentably failed in the case of Public Works, came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to maintain the Agra College as a State College. His Lordship resolved that the institution should be made over to local trustees to be managed by them as an Aided College. The decision of the Government of India was carried out by Sir Alfred Lyall in an admirable manner. It is well-known that the Agra College has, under its new management, proved remarkably successful. For the preservation of this much valued and most useful institution the people of the North-Western Provinces, we need hardly say, are entirely indebted to their retiring Lieutenant-Governor, whose name they will cherish in grateful recollection for this noble act.

Other important educational questions besides that of maintaining the Agra College came up before Sir Alfred Lyall for consideration during his tenure of office as ruler of the United Provinces. The task of dealing with the recommendations made by the Education Commission devolved upon him. In doing so, he generally

agreed with the Commissioners that the state of education in his satrapy was not satisfactory. He expressed the opinion, that there was "considerable room for expansion and improvement in our educational policy, and that the progress made in extending public instruction during the last decade has been inconsiderable." The Commission had recommended that the Department of Public Instruction in the United Provinces should take more interest in indigenous schools with a view to their expansion and improvement. Mr. Ralph Griffith, the late Director, strongly deprecated any further interference with these schools which, he represented, preferred to remain independent. Sir Alfred Lyall, however, supported the Commission and ordered enquiries to be made, the result of which was fully to confirm Mr. Griffith's opposition to the proposed interference. Another recommendation made by the Commission was that special aid should be given for low-caste pupils in indigenous and primary schools. Although the Supreme Government had approved that recommendation, Sir Alfred Lyall rightly held that it was not necessary nor desirable to give effect to it. He also rejected the proposal of the Commission to make Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Deputy Inspectors members, instead of subordinates, of the District Boards. But he approved the recommended inspection and examination of indigenous and primary schools, and insisted on carrying out the recommendation as far as possible. It will be remembered that the Commission had distinctly laid down the principle that Native gentlemen of approved qualifications be eligible for the post of Inspector of Schools, and that they should be employed in that capacity more commonly than has hitherto been the case. In order to carry out this principle Sir Alfred Lyall has submitted to the Government of India a scheme proposing to reduce about half of the highly-paid Inspectorships which are now held by Europeans, and to substitute in their places an increased number of Native Assistant Inspectors on lower salaries. The scheme provides that as the Senior Inspectors now in the service retire, the staff for inspecting elementary schools will be strengthened by the appointment of Native Assistant Inspectors; and that eventually ten Native Officers are to be substituted for four European Inspectors. The proposed re-organisation of the inspectional establishment will be a move in the right direction. It has long been recognised that the employment of highly-paid Europeans in the work of inspecting and examining *patshalas*, involves a waste of money which might be prevented with advantage to the public interests. Sir Alfred Lyall accepted, with certain reservations, the Commission's recommendation that primary education be declared to be that part of the whole system of public instruction which possesses an almost exclusive claim on local funds set apart for education and a large claim on provincial revenues. As regards the relation of the State to secondary education, Sir Alfred's views diverged more widely from those of the Commission. He held that "in this respect the same principle is applicable to schools as to railways: if the public are ready to establish them with a certain degree of State aid and under a certain measure of State inspection, no one will maintain that the State should take entirely on itself the business of establishing them." In accordance with this sound principle, Sir Alfred Lyall declared that in the present condition of education and enlightenment in the United Provinces he was not prepared to rely entirely on indirect means of secondary education, or to agree that if local co-operation was not forthcoming the State should decline to provide the means of secondary instruction. He remarked with perfect justice that secondary is no less important for the welfare and advancement of the people than primary education. Such being Sir Alfred Lyall's views on the question of the relation of the State to secondary instruction, the grant-in-aid budget in the United Provinces steadily increased during his tenure of office, and the reductions effected by his predecessor under this head were more than made up. And, lastly, Sir Alfred emphatically expressed his opinion that it is equally the duty of the Government, where necessary, to foster and encourage University education. In speaking of the retiring Lieutenant Governor's acts for promoting the cause of education, it should also be mentioned that he restored the Anglo-Sanskrit Department of the Benares College, which, as we have said above, had been knocked on the head by the ruthless hand of his predecessor.

SANITATION RUN MAD.

OVER three-and-twenty centuries ago a witty Greek dramatist, by developing a scheme of a republic for birds in the sky, ridiculed the idea of wholesale reformers of political troubles. Dr. Robertson copied this when he elaborated his plan for a sanitarily perfect city on the earth. Buried deep in the mysteries of his science, he could not for a moment realize the comic and sarcastic sides of the picture of Aristophanes, and copied the plan of the witty writer with the seriousness that became his profession. His plan, however, fell flat, and his Hygeia remains yet to be realized. Certain it is that no body has yet attempted to do anything towards its realization. It has, however, not been altogether lost. His brethren in the Army Sanitary Commission have come to the rescue. Obtuse as they are to all ideas of ridicule, they are still alive to public opinion in England, so they have left their mother country together with the back slums of London to their fate, and bethought of trying their experiment on the *corpus vilii* of India. They want the Government of this country to convert every village in Bengal into a Hygeia, and their plan is simple enough. They want an experienced Sanitary-Engineering Department to take charge of the work. It is obvious they look upon our Provincial and Imperial Sanitary Commissioners and our District, Divisional, and Provincial Engineers as small beer. They are worthless for so grand a scheme, as the worthy Æsculapiuses of the Army Sanitary Commission have in view. "Experience" is what is wanted by them, and it is, we suppose, presumed that those, who have passed the whole of their official lives in the enervating climate of India, are not likely to have much of that commodity, or it may be that what is wanted is not individual responsibility, but a "Department" with many members: yes, a corporation which shall have no body to be kicked nor any soul to be consigned to the nether regions. With such a constitution much may be done which no individual, however autocratic in temper, would ever venture to do. After the usual denunciation about the filthy habits of the people and the unsanitary condition of Bengal villages, the Commission have come to the conclusion that the villages of Bengal are all passed redemption, and nothing can be done for their salvation. Go they must, and the sooner the better. The plan for their extirpation is thus developed: "The alternative at once suggests itself of selecting new sites for such villages, placing the sites in good sanitary state, laying down an authoritative code of village sanitary law, with means of execution and inspection, and then removing the villages by degrees. The vacated sites will have some value as manured lands." The total number of villages which will have to be thus treated will be about half a million, but of this no note has been taken. Nor have the people, it is a relief to know, been declared as passed redemption, nor has any means been recommended for their immediate reform, unless it be the sanitary code, which will, of course, include punitive sections for the punishment of defaulters. These sections, we can well imagine, will provide that the man who allows his compound or hut to be untidy, or neglects to bury his kitchen refuse, or omits to get his waist cloth, or *kopin*, bleached, starched, and hot-ironed every other day, should be fined five rupees. One who does not provide himself or his family with flannel next to the skin during the cold weather, or omits to put on cholera protectors during the cholera season shall forfeit ten rupees; or should our fishermen go to catch fish during heavy rains, or our farmers reap their paddy harvest working waist deep in water for ten hours every day they may be sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment. In the meantime it is to be hoped *that their sanitary sins will soon wipe them away from the earth, and their successors, trained under the domiciliary inspection of sanitary inspectors, will learn to eschew all unsanitary habits. Men who entertain such ideas of sanitary reform are not* expected to cast a thought about cost, and we have not in the scheme any provision made for the defrayal thereof. We presume it is expected that the fines proposed will go a long way to cover the outlay, and the Government should provide the rest. We have, however, a slight suspicion that the forty millions of Bengal who, according to Sir William Hunter, cannot provide two full meals a day, will scarcely afford to pay the fines, and the alternative of imprisonment might somewhat embarrass our Finance Minister about the diet money for prisoners. These, however, are matters of secondary consideration, and should not be allowed to stand in the way of realizing a sanitary Nephalococcygius in this country. We should say: Down with the croakers who are inconveniently doubtful!

SMALL BEER.

There are great rejoicings in the camp of the "Reformers." The advocates of Rukma Bai are in ecstasy because a judgment has been given by the Indore High Court setting aside the orders of a lower court in a case for the restitution of conjugal rights. The case was a simple one One Hira, a Goojar by caste, brought an action against his wife, Champa, to compel her to come and live with him, and the lower court, under the provisions of Section 254 of the Indore Penal Code, granted a decree, ordering the defendant to return to her husband, otherwise to be imprisoned in the Civil Jail till she consent, and the husband pays her maintenance. In appeal before the Indore Sudder Court, five grounds were set fourth in favor of the appellant: 1st, that the marriage ceremony was gone through in her infancy and without her consent; 2nd, the marriage had never been consummated and she had lived apart; 3rd, that the plaintiff was poor, diseased and incapable of supporting a wife; 4th, that the plaintiff was incapable of giving the defendant all her marital rights; 5th, that in the caste of the parties to the suit divorce was customary when the husband is suffering from an incurable disease, or is incapable of maintaining a wife, or at the option of the parties, and widow marriage (*Natra*) is permitted. The Vakil of the appellant prayed for an order declaring the marriage to be a nullity. The first three grounds were admitted. The fourth was challenged, and medical evidence obtained by order of the Court showed that it was not tenable. The judgment shows that divorce and widow marriages were customary in the caste, but no evidence seems to have been produced to prove the grounds for which divorce was allowable. The Court, which sat as a bench of two Judges, was divided in opinion. Mr. Dhurundhar, the second Judge, recorded "that the appellant should not be compelled to go and live with her husband, and that the framers of the section of the Code never intended or meant, that it should be used as an engine of torture to compel young innocent wives into submission to husbands who were deformed, or unable to maintain them, although it has been their misfortune to be married in their infancy when their wishes could not have been consulted or paid attention to by their parents." We are not in a better position than the worthy Judge as to the intention of the Indore legislators, in framing the section under notice; but we cannot help thinking that the Judge has been betrayed by his sentimentality. The law was made principally for the Hindoos who constitute the bulk of the subjects of the Maharaja of Indore, and as they one and all practise infant marriage, the framers of the law could not have for a moment thought of excluding nonconsensual marriage from its purview; the reference made to it by the Judge appears therefore to be a bit of special pleading quite unworthy of his positon. We come next to deformity as a bar to the operation of the section. If it be admitted, it would amount to a general license to most wives to desert their husbands. The framers surely did not mean that a man of one eye or one leg or one with a chubby nose or thick

lips should have no conjugal rights, or be treated as outlaws, for this principle pressed hard would lead to the most monstrous consequences. Indore is not such a land of angels that there should be no deformity within its precincts, and knowing it the legislators, it is to be presumed, did not intend to exclude all ugly or diseased people from the benefit of the law. The last argument is, inability to maintain a wife. We had heard of many and diverse grounds justifying divorce, but to the best of our memory, not of poverty being one of them. If it be recognised, the wife of every insolvent would be entitled to seek a new consort, and the law would give her free permission to do so. But whatever that be, we fail to perceive how the arguments led to the orders which the Judge passed in the case. The order was, that "the Court reverse the order of the Sessions Judge of Nemuch, and allowing the appeal, permit the wife to file a suit for the dissolution of marriage in a Civil Court, or before the Caste Punchayet any time within six months from the date of decree." The appeal rested on the ground of *nullity* of the marriage, and admitting the appeal, how can there be a divorce from a bond which was *ab initio* null and void? And permission for a suit for divorce being timed within six months, the question would arise, in the event of the permission not being made use of, as to the marital rights of the parties, would the so-called "innocent" wife remain a wife or a divorcee? Anyhow this judgment did not prove entirely satisfactory to Lala Baijnath, Chief Justice. That officer recorded, "I think it illegal to send the woman to jail, because she refuses to live with a man like the respondent, and allowing her appeal, I DIRECT HER DISCHARGE." He makes no mention of the permission "to file a suit for the dissolution of marriage," and it is to be presumed that part of the order of his colleague is disallowed, but no order for divorce is granted, so the woman's position as to being a wife or a divorcee is for ever left uncertain. As to the mandate, "I direct her discharge," it is hard to make out the force of it. In legal terminology, discharge is used in two senses, 1st, when an accused is let off before a charge can be framed against him; and 2nd, when a prisoner is set free; and neither of these two conditions apply in the present instance. The case is one of appeal, which presupposes the framing of a charge; and the first sense, therefore, cannot apply, and, as the accused came up before the Court in appeal before being sent to jail, the second condition fails. The order "allowing her appeal" and not granting her the order she sought, that of her marriage being declared a nullity, is also a hard nut to crack; but it is possible that at Indore legal terms have meanings different from what obtain in Anglo-Indian Courts, or perhaps the judgments, as published in the *Indian Spectator*, are translations, and the translator has played sad havoc with the Mahratti terms used in the original records. The arguments of the Chief Justice are of a piece with his terminology. He says: "it is true that section 254 of the Indore Penal Code makes the violation of conjugal rights a criminal offence. But I do not think the Indore legislators meant that the section was to be used without an allowance being made for circumstances. This cannot be the policy of the law. All that could be meant is that where one party violates the conjugal rights of the other, without reasonable cause, he or she should suffer pains and penalties prescribed in that section. What is 'reasonable cause' will always be a question of circumstances. Here is a diseased man, with no ostensible means of subsistence, coming from a caste which allows both divorce and remarriage, and we cannot make his wife live with him, simply because of this section." This means, if it means anything, and is not intended to serve as a mere cloak of words, that poverty, or ugliness, or disease, or the three put together, are circumstances which should override the law, and, there being no definition given in the law of these circumstances, it is left to the judge in each case to decide what amount of ugliness or poverty or disease should suffice for the purpose. Further, as the law applies to both sexes it is to be presumed that every gay Lothario would be justified in discarding a sick or ugly wife. Under the cloak of "surrounding circumstances" it is to be presumed that the punishment prescribed for theft should be omitted, and a thief declared innocent who steals under pain of hunger. The judges of the Madras High Court should have, taking this maxim for their guide, let off the men and women, who killed an infant monster with four eyes, &c., the other day. In fact, no law, however positive in wording, can have any binding force where the "surrounding circumstances" theory is allowed to have full play, and, we confess, we can entertain no respect for judges who play drakes and ducks with the law of the land under such a plea. We are told that the Judges "are liberal and enlightened Hindu gentlemen," and we do not question the fact; but we cannot say that they are sound lawyers or reliable judges. In any way we cannot see how the case bears on the question of nullity of nonconsensual marriage, or the Hindu law on the subject, as the reformers say it does. Hindu law on the subject has not at all been discussed; the validity or otherwise of the marriage has been left undetermined; the propriety of enforcing conjugal rights by law has not been touched upon; and the only thing done is a capricious refusal of relief to one who sought it under the law of his land. It is worthy of note that a Goojar is no more a Hindu than a Cole, a Bheel, a Sontal, or a Dhangar, and there was, therefore, no more room for a discussion of Hindu law than that of Mahomedan or of Christian law. Under the circumstances we look upon the rejoicings of the "Reformers" as the result of indulgence in small beer.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin and party arrived at Karachi on Friday last.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and staff arrived at the capital on Saturday about half-past eleven A.M. by special train.

MR. JUSTICE West succeeds Mr. Peile as member of the Bombay Council.

THE Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at the Guildhall, announced that Ayub Khan had yielded himself up to the Government of India. His Lordship said that the surrender of Ayub Khan had removed a serious source of danger to the maintenance of peace.

REUTER telegraphs that there is a semi-panic on the foreign bourses. Some of the most important banks refuse to make advances upon Russian securities. No reason is given for so doing. There is great uneasiness in the political world.

THE Irish Court of Exchequer have decided that the charge against Mr. Sullivan, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, be reheard, on the ground that the presiding Magistrate acted wrongly in dismissing the case.

GREAT excitement prevails in Paris in consequence of fresh disclosures regarding the decorations scandals. Government have ordered that a searching enquiry shall be made. The position of President Grevy is shaken by this event.

SIR CHARLES Warren has, with the concurrence of Mr. Mathews, the Home Secretary, proclaimed the meetings of the unemployed in London. There will, therefore, be henceforth no more demonstrations in Trafalgar Square.

MR. H. A. COCKERELL C. S. I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 24th of August, 1887.

SIR HENRY HARRISON has returned to Calcutta and resumed his work. Mr. Cotton left for Arrah on Monday last to sit on the Irrigation Commission just appointed.

WE have been requested to announce that the eighth anniversary meeting of the 'Savitri Library' will be held at the premises of the Oriental Seminary, 336 Upper Chitpore Road, on Sunday the 20th instant, at 3-30 P. M., when a paper on 'the marriage customs of the Hindus' will be read by Babu Chandra Nath Basu, M. A.

THE town of Pooree, in the sanitary conditions of which, to quote Mr. Metcalfe, the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, the whole of Hindustan is interested, is at present particularly unhealthy both to natives and Europeans, and the first necessary step towards improvement appears to be to obtain for the town a better supply of pure water.

REGARDING the *material condition of the people* of the Orissa Division during the past year. Mr. Metcalfe writes:—"The material condition of the people was generally good throughout the Division, except a small portion of the districts of Cuttack and Balasore, which had been swept over by the sea-wave of September 1885. The calamity that befell the people who live on the sea coast was so great, and the damage suffered by them so serious, that it would be impossible to expect them to recover fully from the effect of it within the course of a year, but I may notice that the prompt measures taken to replace what they had lost were so well-planned and effective that the people have nearly got over all their difficulties and are now recovering their former condition rapidly."

THE assessment and collection of water-rates continued to cause considerable discontent in Cuttack in the past year, and this was aggravated by the insufficient supply of canal water. Steps should at once be taken to remove this state of affairs.

THE Telegram, recently sent by Dhulip Singh at Moscow, to the Nizam of Haidarabad, runs as follows:—"Beware of lying English flattery, beloved countryman, as it will cost you your throne."

THE following are extracts from the Government Resolution on the subject of the nominations to the Statutory Civil Service for the next year:—

'The Government of India have intimated that the number of nominations of Natives of India to offices ordinarily held by members of the Covenanted Civil Service to be made for 1888, will probably be two for Bengal, and that the Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive in due course the names of three selected candidates for each of the said appointments arranged in order of merit.

The Government of India have allowed the Government of Bengal to choose its candidates in any manner that may appear to it desirable, special regard being paid (in the case of candidates whose merits and abilities have not been already proved by employment in the public service) to educational attainments and proficiency. It is left open to this Government to select candidates from the Uncovenanted Service or the learned professions, to institute a test of limited competition among nominated candidates, or to follow any other mode of selection that may be thought suitable.

The Lieutenant-Governor has resolved to select out of the whole number of applicants, twenty individuals for each appointment that is to be given, and to subject the selected persons to a competitive examination which will be held in January next on dates to be hereafter notified. The choice will be made from—

(*a.*) Officers in the service of Government to have specially distinguished themselves.

(*b.*) Persons who have taken the degree of B.A. at the Calcutta University, provided that such persons can produce certificates of their having a thoroughly practical knowledge of the English language, of their being physically fitted for the service of Government, of their moral character being good, and of their possessing active habits, including ability to ride.

(*c.*) Persons of proved merit and ability in the practice of a learned profession.

No candidate, who is not in the service of Government, or who has not been at least five years engaged in the practice of a learned profession, will be selected after he has attained the age of 25 years.

For the purpose of conducting the proposed examination, a Committee will be appointed, consisting of the Director of Public Instruction, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and the Legal Remembrancer. The examination will extend over four days. On the first day an essay in English, on a subject to be prescribed hereafter, will be written by the candidates; on the second day a general paper of literary, historical, and philosophical questions will be set; on the third day there will be a general paper on mathematics and physical science; the subjects of the fourth day's examination will be the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and Mr. Field's Introduction to the Bengal Regulations.'

THE managing Committee of the Zoological Gardens are hat in hand before the public, their own resources being low. Bearing in mind the fact that the Government of Bengal undertook to defray all the expenses of the Gardens, and on that ground set aside the solemn promise of Sir Richard Temple to allow the subscribers to elect every year a majority of the members of the Committee, this seems awkward. The public which paid the first cost had an indefeasible right to a voice in the management, and this voice having been denied them the Government demeans itself by coming to them for further help. It is often the case though, that when subscriptions have to be raised, the Government is very profuse in its promises, and when the money has been got, the subscribers are treated with scant courtesy. Will Sir Steuart Bayley look to the breach of promise in the case of the Zoological Gardens?

LOCAL.

SECOND AND FINAL REPLY TO DR. MITRA'S CRITICISMS ON MESSRS. ELIOT AND PEDLER'S SCHEME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TEACHING UNIVERSITY IN CALCUTTA AND FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

To

DR. RAJENDRA LALA MITRA C. I. E., L. L, D. &c.

Calcutta, November 5th 1887.

DEAR DR. MITRA,

We desire to thank you for the further examination of our proposals. We do not think it desirable or necessary to protract the discussion. We have stated our proposals so far as we are able and the reasons in support of them. They have now had the advantage of a searching criticism by the ablest opponent of the innovations the necessity of which we have urged. Sufficient has, we think, been said to enable any one interested in the matter to decide for himself whether we have made out a case for any, or all of the larger changes we have suggested or not. We desire now merely to reply finally to one or two points in your letter, and then to leave the public to form their opinion from the Note and letters that have already appeared, and from any further criticisms you may consider it advisable to make.

The practical question raised for early solution is by no means an intricate one. It consists of two parts. The first is whether the Presidency College fulfils as useful and essential a part in the Government system of education as it ought to do and might do. To this we understand you to give the same answer as we do ourselves. No. The second part is, Does the scheme we suggest afford a sound and practical basis for the improvement of the status and teaching of the Presidency College which you and we alike deem necessary. You say most emphatically no, for a variety of reasons the chief of which appear to be, first, that our proposals will not fit into that general scheme of Government Education you consider to be necessary for the requirements of India, secondly, that they will probably render it necessary to modify to some slight extent the constitution and field of work of the Calcutta University, thirdly, that there is little or no desire amongst the best class of Bengalee students for the education we are specially desirous of encouraging, and finally, that the proposals are opposed to the general instincts, aims and wishes of that large section of the native community of whom we consider you to be the representative.

You state that throughout the discussion your wish has been to place before us and your other European friends a clear, concise, and unvarnished statement of your side of the case, that we or they may be enabled to devise something that will meet your requirements. You suggest a process which you picturesquely describe as the attrition of discordant opinions by which light may be evolved in perfect purity. Ordinary physical light is usually obtained in purity by a process of sifting and not by attrition. Hence we are left somewhat in the dark, notwithstanding your luminous simile. But we presume you mean that by the process you suggest for adoption, a scheme may be evolved which will meet with your approbation. What we are mainly concerned with in this question as professors, is not to devise a scheme which will meet with the approval of any section of the community, but to decide and state, so far as our experience and knowledge enable us to do so, the best methods of extending higher scientific education in Bengal. We still, notwithstanding your criticism, adhere to the main outlines of our scheme, as being what we believe to be desirable and practicable for securing this result.

The process of attrition of discordant opinions may be of great value in unravelling the meaning of an ancient inscription, or interpreting a doubtful passage in an old author, but is not of universal application. We should certainly like to see a mathematical problem solved by this process, as we are convinced the result would be of unique interest. The method, we imagine, would not be very successful in the management of a war, or during a delicate surgical operation.

It has been our endeavour throughout this discussion to avoid entering into too much detail in our statements and arguments, so as not to lose sight of the general principles which ought to guide us in these matters, but on casually glancing at your last letter we confess we see many minor points on which we differ entirely from your statements, and if we referred to and discussed all of them perhaps in some cases, your suggestion of the attrition of different theories would come in. Take for instance the statement you make in para 16 (page 4) of your second letter "It is within the range of possibility that we may some day have hydrogen or oxygen reduced to a liquid form." We have read that nearly ten years ago in December 1887 Pictet in Geneva and Cailletet in Paris succeeded in liquifying oxygen and subsequently hydrogen. Since then nitrogen and atmospheric air have been liquified, hydrogen has been solidified etc, and we find that many modern books and periodicals published during the last ten years contain pointed references to these facts. You may call this instance one of the attrition of different theories if you like, but we should be inclined to say there is something here like a collision of opinion as to facts within the knowledge of any student in science.

In our opinion you not only suggest a process of doubtful value, but lay down principles and make suggestions not so much with the object of proving our proposals to be unsatisfactory and impracticable, as of inducing us to modify our proposals or replace them by others more adequate to our object, and better suited to your requirements. The differences between us unfortunately are not in matters of detail, but in fundamental principles. It will be sufficient to mention one or two of these.

You say our position is that it is the duty of the State to look after primary education, but not after high education, and that your opinion is "it is the duty of Government to do everything for the people which they cannot do themselves, and that as they cannot organize an efficient system of national education in its higher branches, it is the duty of Government to provide the needful." In the first place your statement of our position does not represent our opinions or principles. We believe the primary duty of a State in the matter of education, as in the matters of food, medicine &c., is inspection in its fullest sense. We deem inspection to be necessary in order to protect the public against unscrupulous, careless or ignorant traders. Unadulterated food, ghee for example, and pure drugs are very desirable, but no sensible man would urge that Government should organize the supply of such necessary articles as food and medicine, and provide the needful. We think that the Government should assist education in all forms from the lowest to the highest, but no further than is necessary. Of all the forms of help, we believe, self-help to be the most effective, and Government help the least. The former is usually cheapest, and it assists in calling out the higher human qualities of foresight, prudence, and independence in the individual. The latter is expensive and tends to destroy individuality, the proper cultivation of which is of primary importance in education.

However, it is not necessary to go into these large questions of principle. The fact that our proposals were made in the hope, that Government might be induced, by the pressure of public opinion, to establish and support higher forms of education at the Presidency College than at present obtain, is a sufficient and complete reply to your statement. We have pointed out that the highest forms of education are absent from the present Collegiate system, and suggested that Government should remedy this defect and sketched a plan by which it may be done. It is on these data your inference is based that we consider it is *not* the duty of the State to look after higher education.

With respect to your principle or opinion, which you place in opposition to ours, we can only say there is an impersonal and grandiose munificence about it which at once suggests the impracticable. To provide the needful is, we are informed by competent literary authorities, a colloquial expression much used by certain classes of Englishmen, equivalent forms of which are "to stump up," "to pay the piper," "to stand Sam." It usually denotes that the individual who is to provide the needful is to pay the total cost of something, and usually connotes that he is to provide the money for some other person or person's expenditure. Your principle translated into ordinary English means free education for the people, and might include free sanitation, free clothes, free medicine, free electric lighting and free almost any thing else under the sun for the people. Have you estimated the total cost of a complete Government system of education higher, middle and lower for all classes in India for which Government (that is the people themselves) provided the needful. The Government grant for education in the United kingdom for the present year, just voted by the House of Commons, is nearly £3,500,000, or upwards of four crores of rupees. This does not include local taxation, which is now a large item in such towns as London. This grant is almost exclusively devoted to the education of the lower classes. The children of the Upper and Middle classes are almost universally educated in schools and colleges, which receive no pecuniary assistance from Government, and are not even inspected, and the pupils of which are not examined in any manner by Government. Assuming then that the imperfect Government system in England only partially provides for the education of one section (a large one it is true) of a community of about 35,000,000 people at a cost of four crores of rupees, what would a complete system of education, primary, secondary and University or Collegiate for a population of 250,000,000 require? The problem, as thus stated, is, we grant, not very precise, but the method of calculation known as Rule of Three would indicate that fifty crores of rupees would be a moderate estimate. Where is the money to come from? Do you think your countrymen will cheerfully submit to the enormous taxation necessary to raise this amount in order to create a vast Educational Department, which would certainly provide organized education, but very probably not exactly that which the people themselves really desired. We grant fully you know your countrymen better than we do, but we take leave to doubt whether they are so anxious for a vast Government scheme of education, such as your words appear to imply, as you are yourself.

Again we differ entirely from you as to the importance and methods of scientific education. So far as we can judge by your latest remarks, you say, our scheme does not include Technical Education, and that our remarks on that point are irrelevant. It would take up too much time

to discuss here the aims and limits of Technical Education in its various stages, but this has been done partially in the appendix to our Note. The scientific training and education we propose is simply in our opinion the highest phase of Technical Education. Technical Education rather aims at the teaching and verification of principles than of facts, in that department of knowledge which embraces the physical and natural sciences. The working man who attends science classes in London does not do it in order to learn the details, the minutiæ of his daily work, which he probably knows much better than his professor, but to acquire a knowledge of the principles underlying his craft or art, and thus be something more than a mere machine. Technical Education certainly aims at teaching the student rather what may be of direct practical utility in after life, than in cramming him with facts and figures for an examination.

Hence there is much more to be said in its favour as an instrument of mental training, than you apparently admit. Apart from its practical value and utility, it would be vastly preferable to the present alternate courses of cram and examination, which form the staple mental diet of college students in India. We have however said sufficient in our previous letter and Note to indicate our belief in the necessity of the introduction in India, of scientific or technical education in all its stages, from the lowest to the highest, and it is not necessary to dwell upon this matter again. We repeat once more that the educational changes and extensions in gradual progress in England, show that she, notwithstanding her great advantages, has found it absolutely necessary on the one hand to think more of teaching than she has hitherto done, and less of examining, and on the other hand to introduce and establish technical or scientific education of all grades. This movement commenced amongst the commercial, manufacturing and working classes because they felt the need of it, and Government, following in the wake of public opinion, introduced in the parliamentary session just concluded, a bill providing for technical education as part of the general education of the country. If India chooses to live in a sleepy hollow and closes her eyes to the direction of change in education in Europe, she will only fall further behind in the race, and future progress will become more difficult. You may think the movement wicked and scandalous, as you describe that for the creation of a Teaching University in London, but it will go on, for the forces which urge it are irresistible.

In connection with this point we wish to draw your attention to para 18 of your letter of August 20th. It runs thus:

"18. You have given me a quotation from a letter from a correspondent whom you do not name to prove that the London University is on its last leg (*sic*). Permit me to meet it by a citation from a recent speech of Lord Reay. Speaking of the good deeds of the Queen during her reign the Governor of Bombay said the other day.—"That is why the Americans and Australians send their sons to Oxford, Cambridge, Eton and Harrow, and I may add will eventually send them to the University of London, which must become the future great centre of the intellectual activity of the Anglo Saxon Race. Of course this will not influence you more than your quotation does me"...&c.

We accept your authority, and have to thank you for the evidence which you have given us in the above quotation. In Lord Reay's opinion, and he has had very great experience in educational questions, the University of London will eventually become the great centre of the intellectual activity of the Anglo-Saxon race. There is however an important piece of information which you have omitted to supply. Lord Reay is one of the most ardent supporters of the movement for the creation of a Teaching University for London, as opposed to the present University of London. He may in fact be said almost to have been one of the prime movers in the matter. He presided at the first formal meeting in support of the movement at the Society of Arts in London on the 15th of December 1884. He was, or is, President of the Association started to promote the movement, and he was chairman of the Sub-Committee appointed to draw up the plan of the constitution of the Teaching University in London. We could state other facts if necessary, but it is sufficiently clear from these that the future great centre of the intellectual activity of the Anglo-Saxon race, according to Lord Reay, is to be the new Teaching University of London, which he had done his best to establish, and which as we have previously pointed out is now in a way of becoming an accomplished fact.

Again you apparently think the Calcutta University is almost perfect (the only unsatisfactory element in it being the eight or nine mephistophelian professors of the Educational Department who lead occasionally the remaining forty or fifty innocent but virtuous members astray); and that it should hence adopt the Scotch Thistle for its badge and "touch me not" for its motto, instead of "the advancement of learning." You believe the present Colleges can give all the higher teaching that is required by our native students, although they have not hitherto done it, for many of the best of the native students have gone to England in defiance of the customs of their country to get the education they were unable to obtain in their native land. You also think the present Government system of Education is the best suited for the country, and hence apparently that the Metropolitan Institution and other similar institutions are excresences which ought to be removed and are not the first fruits of progress in self-reliance and intellectual effort which will extend from Calcutta to the smaller provincial towns. You believe that students receive an education sufficiently generous and liberal for the higher or paying professions in India, and that there is no desire amongst any important section of our students for anything more than the present University and affiliated Collegiate system gives them.

On all these points we differ greatly from you—so greatly that the slow process of attrition necessary to reduce our discordant opinions to unison would require years of patient action, if not a geological epoch. We are quite certain no newspaper, not even the *Hindoo Patriot*, would allow the attrition to take place in its columns by the slow and prolonged methods of discussion we have hitherto pursued. With respect to one of these points we again say that our own experience has taught us fully and conclusively that there are students who desire a higher education than is at present obtainable in India In scientific subjects, and that some of them would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity if it were brought to their doors. Whether there are now, or will be shortly, a sufficient number to justify the extra expenditure by Government for the higher education we propose, is a matter of opinion, and does not admit of proof.

Hence so far as we can follow the exposition of your principles and suggestions, we can only state they appear to us to be impracticable, one sided, and inimical to what we conceive to be true educational progress in India. They will not, if carried out, effect what we believe to be necessary. It is very probable our proposals may be unsatisfactory, and not suited to the present condition and requirements of Bengal. We shall neither be disappointed nor surprised if they fall completely into the background. But that will neither alter our experience nor the convictions based on that experience. In that case all we can do is to step aside and allow others more competent than ourselves to come forward and devise some more satisfactory scheme.

There are two other matters which we may be pardoned for referring to. The first is relative to the respective merits of Newton and Brougham.

We suggested mildly that the term prominent talker was somewhat more applicable, than that of prominent thinker to Brougham. You are vastly indignant at this, and say it is identical with calling him a "wind bag," "a blown bladder" etc. We do not think the expressions are quite synonymous, even in colloquial English, either in London or Calcutta. Mr. Gladstone might not inexactly be described as the most prominent talker of the age. But, except perhaps in the mouth of an ultra-Tory, the expression would not usually be regarded as identical with miscalling the Greatest Orator of the present time a monstrous wind bag, or a gigantic blown bladder.

Newton, we fully admit with you, was a pioneer, and, to our mind, the noblest figure that has yet appeared in the world of science. He not only cleared the way and advanced himself, but enabled others to follow in his footsteps. Young was one of these and Brougham was not. He postured as an noisy obstacle, or a scare crow, to prevent Young from advancing. We ask you what has Lord Brougham done, that he should be accepted as an infallible guide either in scientific matters or scientific education.

In your first letter you identified the London University with the name of Lord Brougham. Now you endeavour to elevate his character from that of a useful but noisy talker to that of a profound thinker by telling us the names and qualifications of his colleagues. It would take us too far away to discuss the character and works of Mill, Airy etc. You are quite right as the world has hitherto been in making Brougham the figure head of the London University. Lord Brougham, it is universally admitted, was the central and prominent figure in the educational movement, which you look back to as a revelation—infallible and independent of time and circumstances, one result of which was the establishment of the London University. The following extract from an essay on Brougham, by a well-known English writer, will show that our opinion of him is not singular. "The first of deficiencies of Brougham's character is, to say it in a sentence, the want of a thinking intellect. A miscellaneous agitator must be ready to catch at any thing, to attack anything, to blame any one. This is not the life for a mind of anxious deliberation. The patient philosopher who is cautious in exposition, dubious of his data, slow in his conclusions, must fail as an agitator. A sanguine and speedy intellect, ready to acquire, by its very idea all but excludes the examining, scrupulous hesitating intellect which reflects." "If you take a speech of Brougham and read it apart from his voice you have half a notion that it is a gong going, eloquence by machinery, an incessant talking thing" We might say more, but refrain, as we do not wish to appear for a moment to question Brougham's great abilities as an agitator or a law reformer; but we most unhesitatingly refuse to accept him as an infallible authority in educational matters of the present day and still less in scientific or technical education.

Lastly, with reference to the length of the annual session (8 months) as proposed by us, you calculate that a senior professor will only be able to deliver 18 lectures in the course of each year, and you say "I hope you will appreciate my motives in declining to discuss the proposal about a vacation of four months every year for the higher professors, in addition to the ordinary vacations of the college. I feel the discussion, if it be frankly and fully carried out, would be evidently unpleasant both to you and me." This sounds very mysterious and appalling, but at the risk of again incurring your weighty rebuke, we repeat that your addition of the words to the above statement *in addition to the ordinary vacations at the college* occurs nowhere in our proposals, and that we also explained in our last letter that by eight months' course we meant eight months and not four as you seem to have supposed. Judging by the mathematical gymnastics in which you have indulged in your last two letters we are however quite prepared to find that when we state for a third time that the working session of the higher professors is to be eight months, you may prove that this means the professors will enjoy thirteen months vacation in every year. We cannot quite say what will then happen, but it will probably be that the professors will be lectured to by outsiders interested in education, or by the students themselves, instead of having the trouble of delivering lectures to the students. We have great respect for your mathematical investigations as to the number of lectures which will be given by the professors, but at the risk of exposing ourselves to some terrible revelation of our ignorance we venture to discuss the question fully and by what appear to us to be approximately exact mathematical methods. We will deduct from the 8 months session (July to March) a week for Christmas, four days for Easter, twelve days for the Durga Poojahs, and a few, say ten more, days for other native festivals. We make this addition sum to be 33 days. The period July to February inclusive has 243 days in ordinary years (and 244 in leap year): we now subtract 33 days from this, and we find 210 days. There are 7 days in each week, we believe, and we therefore find 30 weeks during which lectures can be given in an eight months session. Granting that a professor gave only two lectures a week, *your own assumption and not ours*, he would be able to give 60 lectures in the course of a session. It is however quite conceivable, that other assumptions might be made, such as for example, that a lecturer might give four or five or even six lectures a week, in which case the number of lectures during a session would be 120 at least in the one case, and 150 or 180 at least in the others in the course of the year. Cases are on record in the annals of the Presidency College of professors having given lectures of an hour and a half's duration, or even two hours in one day. The professors not only survived, but the Medical College is ignorant of the fact to this day. It is unnecessary pushing our argument farther. It is not for us, specially at this stage of the scheme, to prescribe the number of lectures to be given by each lecturer and the length of each lecture, or to draw up a synopsis of the various courses of lectures. By what process you have established to your own satisfaction that in the course of the session of eight months as proposed and contemplated by us, the higher professors would not be able or permitted to deliver more than 18 lectures of one hour each, we can only surmise. You have given no proof, and conjecture is therefore permissible. Perhaps you employed the arithmetical rule

called reduction which seems to be a kind of analogue to your favourite process of attrition.

In conclusion we regret much that our proposals not only do not meet your requirements but appear to suggest so much that requires to be spoken of with reserve, if not with bated breath. Your objections shew that we differ on fundamental principles and that agreement is not possible even after a prolonged course of attrition. It is better we feel convinced to accept the fact of our apparent failure to satisfy the requirements of the problem, than to prolong a discussion which so far as we can see will bring us no nearer to the chief (but not the only) end we desire, viz., the improvement of the higher forms of education in scientific subjects in Bengal.

Yours very Sincerely,
JOHN ELIOT.
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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*9th November 1887.*

GENERAL.—Moulvi Mahomed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Jamalpore Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Juggobandhu Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furridpore, is transferred temporarily to the sudder station of the Mymensingh District.

The services of Mr L P Shirres, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, with effect from the 7th instant.

Babu Nobin Krishna Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is appointed to have charge of the Chandpore Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Bagola Prosonno Mozumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chandpore, Tipperah, is transferred to the Sudder station of that District.

The services of Mr G J O'Donnell, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Julpigori, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment on special duty under that department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved from his present appointment.

Major H Boileau, Deputy Commissioner, Singbhum, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Julpigori, during the absence, on leave, of Mr G J B T Dalton, or until further orders.

Major Boileau is also appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Deputy Commissioners.

Mr R H Renny, Assistant Commissioner, Hazaribaugh is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner of Singbhum.

Mr S J Douglas is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the sudder station of the Chittagong District on being relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong.

Moulvi Mohumed-ul-Nabi, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Shama Churn Dass, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the Backergunge District.

Kumar Govindro Narain Deb, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nessare, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that District.

In modification of the order, dated the 21st October last, it is notified that Babu Nitya Nund Bhar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, held charge of the Ranigange Sub-Division of that District from the afternoon of the 16th to the afternoon of the 20th September 1887.

The order of the 13th September last, granting Babu Kas-Kinker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, privilege leave for one month, is cancelled.

Lieutenant Steuart F Bayley, 13th Bengal Lancers, Bareilly, is appointed temporarily to be an extra Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Mr C H Reily (Barrister-at-Law), substantive *pro tempore* Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and Judge of the Court for the trial of Pilots is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr Gordon Leith (Barrister-at-Law), substantive *pro tempore* Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department, is appointed to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and Judge of the Court for the trial of Pilots, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C H Reily, or until further orders.

Mr J Tweedie, District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad, is allowed leave for two months and three days, under the note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th November 1887, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Babu Nirode Nath Bannerji, Temporary Sub Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is allowed leave for three months, viz two months under section 123-1, chapter X and one month under section 16, chapter II of the civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 19th September last.

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Hereby we inform the public that our Estate manager Babu Sarvananda Bagchi has resigned his office from the 1st of October, 1887. He was invested with full power of attorney. Hence, his every connection with the Estate ceasings, we will not bind ourselves to any of his doings in connection with the Estate after the date given above.

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Do. Souchong	...	,,	0	8 6
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